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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/565,912	01/02/2007	Axel Klatt	102132-32	8069
27388	7590	10/07/2011		
Hildebrand, Christa Norris McLaughlin & Marcus PA 875 Third Avenue, 8th Floor New York, NY 10022			EXAMINER	
			JAMA, ISAAK R	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/565,912	Applicant(s) KLATT, AXEL
	Examiner Isaak R. JAMA	Art Unit 2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01/19/2011.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.
- 4) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 5) Claim(s) 30-62 is/are pending in the application.
- 5a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 6) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 7) Claim(s) 30-62 is/are rejected.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 9) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 10) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) _____
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 30-62 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Examiner's note

Each location area of a public land mobile network (PLMN) has its own unique identifier which is known as Location Area Identity (LAI). This internationally unique identifier is used for location updating of mobile subscribers. It is composed of a three decimal digit Mobile Country Code (MCC), a two to three digit Mobile Network Code (MNC) that identifies the GSM PLMN in that country, and a Location Area Code (LAC) which is a 16 bit number thereby allowing 65536 location areas within one GSM PLMN. The LAI is broadcast regularly by Broadcast Control Channel (BCCH). Mobile Station recognizes LAI and stores it in Subscriber Identity Module (SIM).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 30-41, 44-58, 51-54, 57 and 58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0086670 (Rajaniemi et al.) in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2004/0162077

(Kauranen et al.) and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2004/0224684 (Dorsey et al.).

4. Regarding claims 30, 31, 33, 34, 41, 44, 49, 50, 55 and 58, Rajaniemi teaches method for providing or sharing or jointly using a single mobile radio access network by several mobile radio providers [**Figure 1**], comprising the steps of providing the single radio access network for joint use by the several mobile radio providers [**Figure 2, see RAN connected to Core Network 1 and Core Network 2; page 2, paragraph 0026; i.e. an access network RAN and two core networks CN1 and CN2. A mobile station MS comprises actual mobile equipment ME and a UMTS subscriber identity module USIM, also called a subscriber identification unit, typically detachably connected thereto**], wherein for differentiating between a plurality of core networks of the different mobile radio providers, a respective identity of the network operator (PLMN identity) is provided in the radio access network to a mobile radio subscriber (UE or MS) by transmitting more than one mobile radio operator identity, PLMN identity, on a single organization channel BCCH; [**Page 4, paragraph 0041; i.e. Each base station of the access network RAN broadcasts in its cell the location area identifiers (i.e. PLMN IDs) of the location areas of all core networks whereto the cell at issue belongs. The location area information can preferably be transmitted in a broadcast control channel BCCH. The mobile station MS monitors the broadcast location area identifiers of at least those core networks wherein it is registered (CN1 and CN2 at the moment)**]. And in regard to claim 31, Kauranen further teaches that network elements of the core network (Core Network, for

example MSC and/or GSN) required for providing the mobile radio services are separately provided by each of the mobile radio providers [**Figure 1, # 120**]. But Rajaniemi and Kauranen do not specifically teach transmitting the more than one PLMN identity in a mobile radio system. Dorsey teaches a method for a radiotelephone to search for higher priority networks [**Title**], whereby a radiotelephone could monitor the frequencies 15, 17, 19 of any co-located or nearby cells 14, 16, 18 having sufficient signal strength [**Figure 1, # a3, 15, 17 and 19; page 2, paragraph 0016; i.e. the radiotelephone could monitor the frequencies 15, 17, 19 of any co-located or nearby cells 14, 16,18 having sufficient signal strength**]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the system of Dorsey into the combined systems of Rajaniemi and Kauranen in order to account for connections to foreign networks.

5. Regarding claim 32, Kauranen further teaches that the method network elements of the core network are used for providing voice connections (MSC) [**Figure 1, # 120**], whereas other network elements for providing IP connections (packet network, GSN) are each provided by the different operators [**Figure 1, # 124**].

6. Regarding claims 35 and 36, Kauranen further teaches that when a connection is requested, the subscriber/the subscriber terminal notifies the radio access network of the different core networks or PLMNs with which the connection is to be set up [**Column 4, lines 38-44**].

7. Regarding claims 37 - 40, Kauranen further teaches that when a connection is requested, the subscriber/the subscriber terminal notifies the radio access network of

the different core networks with which the connection is to be set up, and that this notification occurs with the transmission of the network operator ID (for example PLMN ID) in the RRC CONNECTION REQUEST or the INITIAL DIRECT TRANSFER message in a mobile radio system operating according to the UMTS standard, wherein only the MCC of the PLMN identity is transmitted. [Figure 3, Page 3, paragraphs 0041 & 0042].

8. Regarding claims 45-48, Kauranen further teaches that additional mobile network operator IDs (e.g., PLMN IDs) and hence of network operators, which the subscriber terminal is potentially permitted to use, and transmitted through dedicated signaling between radio access network or core network and the subscriber terminal [Page 3, paragraphs 0040; i.e. a common RAN 210 can be shared by three different operators, A, B, and C, each operating a Core Network of its own (Core Networks 220, 221, and 222, respectively). All the Core Networks can be connected to the same RNC of the shared RAN].

9. Regarding claims 51 and 52, Kauranen further teaches one radio access network (RAN) is connected with more than one SGSN (for the PS domain), and one radio access network (RAN) is connected with more than one MSC (for the CS domain) [Figure 1, #s 20, 22, 34 and 36].

10. Regarding claim 53, Kauranen further teaches the selection of the PLMN or of these core network elements (MSC or GSN) is based on signaling the selection by the subscriber terminal, in particular based on the signaled PLMN ID [Figures 1 & 2, # 120; i.e. Figure 1, #120 shows one core network and Figure 2, #s 220-222 show three

core networks, meaning that core network pieces 121-125 are also present in core networks 220-222].

11. Regarding claim 54, Kauranen further teaches that the provided single radio access network operates according to the UMTS, CDMA 2,000, or GSM standard [Page 2, paragraph 0036].

12. Regarding claim 57, Kauranen further teaches the actual location to the mobile radio network is for moving subscriber terminals, through location registration procedures [Figure 1, HLR # 125].

13. Claims 59-62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0086670 (Rajaniemi et al.) in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2004/0162077 (Kauranen et al.) and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2004/0224684 (Dorsey et al.) and further in view of and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,741,868 (Park et al.).

14. Regarding claims 59-62, Rajaniemi, Kauranen and Dorsey has been discussed above in regard to claims 30 and 58. But Rajaniemi, Kauranen and Dorsey do not specifically teach that the PLMN identity is being transmitted in the Master Information Block (MIB) or in System Information Block 1 (SIB1), or in a mobile radio system operating according to the GSM standard on the System Information Type 3 (SI3). Park teaches a method and apparatus for interfacing among mobile terminal, base station and core network in mobile telecommunications system whereby a PLMN identity the RNC sends the system information message having a master information block (MIB) to the hybrid type asynchronous terminal over a BCCH [Columns 21 and 22, lines 66-67

& 1]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the method of Park in the combined systems of Rajaniemi, Kauranen and Dorsey in order to implement the GSM standard.

4. Claims 42 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0086670 (Rajaniemi et al.) in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2004/0162077 (Kauranen et al.) and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2004/0224684 (Dorsey et al.) and further in view of U.S. patent Number 6,119,000 (Stephenson et al.).

15. Regarding claims 42 and 43, Rajaniemi, Kauranen and Dorsey has been discussed above with regard to claim 30. But Rajaniemi, Kauranen and Dorsey do not specifically teach that a signal represented, for example, by a single bit is transmitted on the organization channel (BCCH) of the radio access network to indicate if the radio network resources administration unit (RCN and/or BSC) provides the connection request of the subscriber/the subscriber terminal with one of the core networks based on the IMSI of the subscriber terminal ("default" selection based on the subscriber IMSI). Stephenson teaches a method and apparatus for tracking identity-code changes in a communications system **[Title]** whereby the IMSI of a subscriber is held in a subscriber identity module (SIM) that plugs into a mobile station. Each time the mobile station accesses the PLMN, the IMSI held in the associated SIM is provided to the PLMN (either directly, or indirectly in the form of a TMSI as will be explained below). The IMSI allows the PLMN to access the HLR where the subscriber is registered to retrieve subscriber-specific data and to record the MSC in whose area the mobile

station is currently located, according to context [Page 3, paragraph 0027]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the method of Stephenson in the combined systems of Rajaniemi, Kauranen and Dorsey in order to account for connections to foreign networks.

16. Claim 56 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0086670 (Rajaniemi et al.) in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2004/0162077 (Kauranen et al.) and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2004/0224684 (Dorsey et al.) and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0068565 (Purnadi et al.).

17. Regarding claim 56, Rajaniemi, Kauranen and Dorsey has been discussed above with regard to claim 30. But Rajaniemi, Kauranen and Dorsey do not specifically teach that the service is in the context of "PDP context activation". Purnadi teaches a new session or handoff methods in wireless networks [Title], if a DRS (data ready-to-send) option in the Vendor Specific Extension field in the All Registration Request is not included, WGW (wireless gateway) initiates the GPRS Attach procedure immediately followed by GPRS PDP Context Activation [Page 4, paragraph 0048]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the method of Purnadi in the combined systems of Rajaniemi, Kauranen and Dorsey in order to implements the UMTS standard.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Isaak R. JAMA whose telephone number is (571)270-5887. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday; 7:30 a.m-5:30 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lester G. Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/IRJ/

/LESTER KINCAID/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617